Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line 20 40 Large type or outs (Agate measurements per line . 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 50

Reading Notices with "Adv." later 2d page, per line 1 50
Reading Notices with "Adv." later 2d page, per line 2 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to 82.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 10, 1883, was: 147.456 Thursday. 190.693 Friday. 125.013 Saturday... Menday Tuesday Tuesday Wednesday 132.491 132.401 64,170 Total for the week 1,042,834

Young Men in Politics.

We were glad to see among the candidates voted for last Tuesday in this city and vieln ity so many young men of ability and good character. Whether they were successful or unsuccessful, Democrats or Republicans they did well to run for office. They brought fresh blood and youthful enthusiasm into politics, and both are always needed.

It is a good sign, too, for a young man to have decided political convictions and reasonable political ambition. If he cares nothing for politics, he is a poor stick. If he is unable to make up his mind as to what his political belief is, or as to which of the two parties he prefers, he is apt to be a man otherwise lacking in force and decision of character. A young man who boasts that he is without partisanship, that he is neutral in politics, makes a very discreditable confession. He either has no active interest in one of the highest and most stimulating subjects which can engage the mind and heart of a citizen, or he is deficient in the qualities which go to the making of a trustworthy man, and which are requisite to a strong Individuality.

It is encouraging, therefore, to find that many young men who once thought it unnecessary or unbecoming to take an active part in polities, are now waking up to a lively interest in elections and their issues, and displaying an eager desire to themselves enter upon a political career. They have discovered a better outlet for their energies than the mere pursuit of pleasure. If their pecuniary circumstances are such that it is possible for them to be men of leisure, they have found honorable and engrossing occupation for the time they might otherwise have let go to waste

At any rate, their activities are larger, and such as to broaden their minds and extend the range of their sympathies. They now feel as if they really amounted to something. and the petty occupations and small ambitions of mere club-room loafers and draw ing-room ornaments seem utterly centemptible to them.

Young men of good parts have in the | ast been kept out of politics by silly newspaper and society disparagement of politicians who have been treated as an inherently disreputable class. The term politician has been used as a term of repreach, as if a man so employed was engaged in a low business unbecoming a gentleman. A sentiment hostile to a sort of activity which should rank the highest has thus been created.

Happily, many sensible young men, and those of the most aggressive force and ability, who have time to give to politics, are now taking more correct views of the subject, though the damage done by such discreditable attempts to make politicians opprobrious is not yet by any means exhausted. Those young men are running for office, or pushing other candidates, are taking part in talking and studying politics, and are making

ie people We honor these young politicians, and the people respect them for their political zeal. Every young man ought to be interested in politics, and deeply interested. He ought to enlist in the one or the other political army, and never be without decided political con-

More Schools Needed.

The Board of Education asks for largely increased appropriations for the coming year, the chief part of the additional sum be

ing desired for the building of more schools Of course, we need more school buildings. especially in the districts of the city where the population has of late years increased and is still increasing at a rapid rate. The schools already running in those and some other districts are overcrowded, and yet thousands of children who want to get into them are left unprovided for. No more pupils can be squeezed in.

This overcrowding has been going on for years, despite the appropriation of something like four millions annually for the schools, and the demand for more school accommodations for children who are altogether shut out is steadily growing greater and more urgent. It may be said by way of partial excuse for the Board of Education that the increase in the population of New York, both actual and proportionate, has been unusually large since 1880, and that they could not have been expected to anticipate so rapid a growth of the demand for school room. If, however, they had adopted the policy of attending first and foremost to wants of the many, and used their influence to stop expenditures for the few, the yearly additions to the school accommodations would have gone very far toward meeting that demand, if they had not altogether satisfied it.

The great want is of more room for the primary scholars, the instruction of whom is by all odds the most important part of our school system. The primary school is for simple elementary education only; and to give that, free schools were established. Rather than that there should be insufficient room for the primary scholars, let the free colleges and the few fancy schools be transformed into the primary schools so imperatively needed. The money which would thus be saved in the decreased cost of main tenance could be expended in hiring further and temporary accommodations for the fastmultiplying young children.

The necessity of more schools for the in struction of the many is even greater than the Board of Education seem to represent it, or, perhaps, to understand themselves. The tary Engineer, whose editor has done much laudable work in behalf of school hygiene, is now sending an expert to examine into and report upon the sanitary condition of our leading school buildings. At the same time a similar inspection to goingon undar the direction, 'Superintendent Day

onth avenues, the Sanitary Engineer's expert has already made a very unfavorable report. This school contains about double the number of scholars it is fitted to accommodate, and even when the weather permits of the opening of the windows the sir in the primary department is bad. The plumbing regulations are also such as to endanger the

health of the scholars.

What is true of this school building is doubtless true of many others. We therefore need more school accommodations, not only for the scholars shut out of the existing schools, but also to take a large proportion of the scholars now crowded into those schools in defiance of sanitary laws well established. But while the many suffer so grievously, great sums continue to be spent on the higher education of the few.

If the Board of Education had money to spare after providing for primary and common school instruction for all who are in want of it, the surplus might perhaps be laid out on colleges, on instruction in Greek and Latin and the calculus, and the ornamental education of boys and girls. But to deny the many what they absolutely require in order that the few may have educational luxuries, is a total perversion of the whole purpose of our school system.

When the Board of Education are making arrangements to provide more school accommodations, may it not be well for them to consider whether many schools of small size would not be better than a few great school buildings? The chief argument in favor of a few buildings is, of course, the one of economy, an argument which has force in a city where land is so valuable as it is in New York and where taxes are so high.

Presbyterian Progress.

Every year the Presbyterian Church issues in a substantial volume entitled "Minutes of the General Assembly," a detailed statement of its condition. Tals volume contains not only the record of the doings of the Assembly held in May of each year, but the reports of all the Boards of the Church, and a complete directory of the presbyteries, churches, and ministers. The minutes for the present year have now been published. The great ecclesiastical balance sheet is before the public for examination and review.

The Presbyterian Church is one of the largest of the Christian denominations of this country. The Northern wing of the Church, with which we are now particularly concerned, has over 600,000 members. The Southern wing, comprising the churches which seceded in war times, and have not yet found their way back, is about one-lifth as large. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which has for many years maintained a separate organization, is nearly as large as the Southern Presbyterian Church Its greatest strength is in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it keeps aloof from the other Presbyterian bodies, not on political or national questions, but on a few matters of doctrine. The United Presbyterians have a little Zion of their own, chiefly on account of their objections to organ music and secret socleties. They are less numerous than the Cumberland fellowship, numbering not more than about 100,000. Then there are several asteroidal fragments of Presbyterianism, aggregating probably 50,000 members, making up in perseverance and pluck for what they lack in numbers. The whole membership of all the Presbyterian households of faith probably amounts to more than a million.

The Presbyterian Church in the North is very happy in the enjoyment of an unusual state of peace and prosperity. It sums up ts condition in an official document known as the "Narrative of the State of Religion. which is the ecclesiastical equivalent of the Pastoral Letter issued by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We scarcely eateh a note of anxiety or alarm at the assaults of unbellef" save the Narrative. "There is no intimation that the minds of our people are seriously disturbed The subtle assaults on the Word of God have left the great mass of our people unharmed." It then speaks of the sure progress which as been made during the year. The signs of growth are said to be varied and manifest. caucuses, primaries, and conventions, are | Spiritual life has shown its vigor and healthfulness in purer morality; in readiness to vork in the Lord's service; in peace and har mony; in awakenings in many churches, and in large accessions from the outer world. As to external prosperity, the Narrative says, we have nothing but words of cheer."

Looking at the growth of the Presbyterian Church as set forth in its statistical records, the gain from the outside world does not appear to be as great as might be inferred from the general statements in the Narrative. It is true that the membership has advanced until for the first time it reaches six hundred housand, or, to be exact, 600,725. This is gain of about 32,000 over the number on the rolls six years ago, and a gain of 8,500 over the number reported one year ago. In making this enumeration, there is due allowance for loss by death and removal. Last year's gross addition was 56,000, of which 24,000 came from other churches, and 32,000 were conversions. It is only the latter item that can justly be taken into account as showing actual growth of the Church; for those who figure on the rolls as having been admitted by certificates from other churches, had already been enumerated as cases of conversion, either in the Presbyterian household of faith or in some other corresponding and fraternal body. The actual growth, then, has been in round numbers 32,000, which is within one or two hundred of the number received into the Church in 1878, six years ago. Since that time there have been several less prosperous years, the number in 1881 being only 25,000.

There are now 5,860 churches, an increase of 591 over the number reported six years ago. There are 5,218 ministers, an increase in six years of 317. The increase of he ministry has averaged about 150 a year; the deaths have ranged from 76 to 108 year. In some years as many as 165 new churches have been organized, while in 1881, which seems to have been a poor year, there were only 90. The number of churches now in existence exceeds that of the ministers by 542, notwithstanding the fact that the number of ministers who have no churches is nearly 1,500. Some of these are infirm, some are employed by newspapers, some have rich wives, and some are dry and slow preachers not wanted by the churches As to the churches, some of those in the large cities have stately edifices and pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 salary. These stablishments can afford to be very paricular in the choice of their pastors; offering high salaries, they are able to forage on the other churches whose financial ability s less. The poorer churches have to put up with such ministers as they can get; and some of the smaller country churches are so poor that they have to go without ministers. These churches are helped along by domestic missionaries and by such occasional supplies as happen to be available.

A very curious state of affairs is seen in the reports concerning the interests of the juvenile portion of the Church. It is the rule of Presbyteria is u that all infante born of the Health Department. Regarding one of Presbyterian parents shall be baptized school impacted by him the school in West. The rule has fall a nto di us. The inwhile the story to work has and done heat thou arms to, anted this , has are 17.700

which is 1,500 less than the number six years ago. The average for each church is about three infants dedicated to the Lord in baptism. This seems a small business, and one which may well awaken inquiry as to whether or not infant baptism abolished. There are thousands of Presbyterians who would be shocked by a proposal to do away with this time-honored institution, but who habitually neglect to bring their babes to the baptismal font. In the Sunday schools connected with the churches, 663,000 children are reported as under instruction in Christian truth, a number greater than the entire membership of the Church. Considering the amount of time labor, and money spent in trying to bring these children to a practical acquaintance with religion, the wonder is that so few of them are reported as converted. A net result of ten per cent, might reasonably be expected from such efforts as are put forth in behalf of these young people, and if this were realized it would bring into the Church from the Sunday school about 66,000 converts. But this is more than twice the total number of converts from all sources. It would be interesting to know exactly what proportion of the 32,132 converts reported this year comes from the Sunday school and how many come from the sinful outside world.

The gain from the world of outside sinners Is what is chiefly to be considered in ascertaining what a Church has done. With such a thorough organization as the Presbyterian Church possesses, it would be reasonable to look for large annual gains. This expectation is all the more warrantable when the financial ability and liberality of the membership are considered. For the cause of Home Mis sions the contributions amount to over half a million dollars, and for Foreign Missions to nearly as much. The contributions under the head of "congregational" and "miscellaneous" foot up about \$8,000,000, making an average of about \$1,350 expended in the pecuniary support of each church in this country, outside of what is done in supporting the weaker churches by the Home Mission work. Yet the converts from the world average only five for each church. This takes in the work of all the churches from the little rural starvelings, which have a dozen members and no pastor, up to the gigantic city churches with 2,000 members, a popular preacher, and a costly house of worship, and whose annual record of conversions is sounted by dozens or scores.

But there is another light in which to view he result of the year's labor and expenditure of the Church. How many men have been officially at work, and what have they accomplished? In addition to the 5,218 ministers there are 18,986 elders, and 5,876 deacons. There are also 282 licentiates, who are probationers for the ministry, and who preach quite as often as the average minister. Here s a working force of 39,362 officials. All of these brethren are at work for the upbuilding and extension of the Church. It is but fair to suppose that each of them might be responsible for the bringing in of several converts in the course of a year. Yet the harvest of converts averages only a fraction over one for each official! Considering the wealth, the talent, and the learning represented by the Presbyterian Church, it seems that a very small result has been accomplished in proportion to what might reasonably be expected. It would be well if, instead of falling into the spirit of easy confidence and pleasant gratulation, this mighty Church should bestir herself and arouse her members to bring forth fruits worthy of her high calling and her honored history.

More of Gen. Hazen's Weather Wisdom. We should feel that we were neglecting our duty if we failed to give further publicity to Gen. Hazen's wonderful discoveries in the clence of weather prognostication,

The little manual or guide book to the weather, "prepared under Gen. Hazen's direction" by an alleged Mr. Dunwoody, and recently published at the expense of the nation for the benefit of the whole world, has thrown more light on the mysterious processes of the Weather Bureau than all of the previous reports of the Chief Signal Officer, columnious though they were. alleged Dunwoody; whoever heard of a real Dunwoody? Does not the very sound of this name, which would have delighted DICKENS, carry internal evidence that it is merely a fiction devised by Gen. HAZEN'S modest caution, and intended to shelter his own personality until he sees how the other great meteorologists of the world receive the novel and startling theories which he has

just advanced ? It will be remarked, in the first place, that the cat seems to hold that place in Gen. Ha-ZEN'S confidence which the barometer and the anemometer are popularly supposed to occupy. In a cat's sneeze he sees rain. In a cat's snore he hears the murmur of the coming storm. If he observes a cat scratching itself, or lying on its back with mouth turned up, he orders out the cautionary signals. Here are some more of his feline indications: The cardinal point to which a cat turns and washes r face after a rain shows the direction from which the

wind will hlow.

"Cate with their tails up and hair apparently electriand indicate approaching wind.

If sports are seen when stroking a cat's back expect a change of weather som.

When a cat washes her face with ber back to the fire, expect takes in winder.

The value of the cat in weather prognostication probably explains why Gen. HAZEN finds it convenient to station his observers on the roofs of lofty buildings.

The information supplied by other animals than the cat is carefully taken into account. Gen. HAZEN expects rain when dogs eat grass, when they dig deep holes in the ground, and when they refuse meat. When Gen. HAZEN sees hogs rubbing themselves in winter he hurries to his office and predicts a thaw. Pigs running about with sticks in their mouths indicate a northerly storm in the Western Gulf States and the Rio Grande valley. "Much noise made by rats and mice," or "any unusual noise made by animals," or "kine assembled at one end of a field with their talls to windward," justifles the prediction of showery areas in the Middie Atlantic States. When the mole "makes a mournful noise," there is going to be a frost. Now listen to some of the results of an at-

entive observation of the habits of birds: "Buzzanda. - A solitary turkey buzzard at a great altide indicates rain.

"Suraarde dy fas high indicate fair weather."

"Suraa-One erow flying alone is a sign of foul
eather: but if crows fly in pairs, expect fine weather."

"Items.—It the breastlone of a goose is red, or has
any red spots, expect a cold and stormy winter, but
only a few spots are visible, the winter will be mild.

If domestic gerse walk east and fly west, expect cold
eather. when goese or ducks stand on one leg, expect cold weather. When the ben grows expect a storm within and without."

There is apparently a mystic meaning to this last axiom which we confess we do not

Roserra -When the rossters go crowing to bed they still rise with watery head."

Tunkers -Turkeys flying against the wind indicate allow weather. falling weather. —Wild grees, wild grees, going to the sea.
Good weather it will be;
Wild feese, wild grees, going to the hill,
The weather it will spill. Fish, insects, and reptiles all contribute to

room for only a few details: Bertrautte - When the white his ris flee from the uthwest expect rain "Good words before us, clear, and

Gen. HAZEN'S stock of weather lore. We have

ably ensus. This prognostic selfom fails. It has been observed for many years, particularly in winter, but more or less at all times of the year."

"Svatta.—When black smalls cross your path.

"Livakres.—When black smalls cross your path."

"Livakres.—When lisards chirrup it is a sure indication of rait."

tion of rain."
"Brakes - Snakes are out before rain, and are, there fore, more easily killed." We notice, by the way, that Gen. HAZEN, who is perhaps not so strong in zoology as he is in meteorology, classes worms, glow-worms, snalls, and leeches as repilles. He more than atones for this sin, however, the following remarkable contribution to known facts about the codfish:

"Coprist.—The cod is said to take in ballars before a storm. It is said by Serge ant Neutrina. Signal Corps. U. S. A. that there is one instance of this saying well authenticated, as followers: A number of cod were taken twice hours before a severe cale, and it was found that each had swallowed a number of samil stories, some of the stones weighing three or lour owners."

Gen. Hazen's poetry, original or selected, is directed impartially to the sailor of the ocean and to the cultivator of the soil. His advice to the navigator is generally judicious:

STORM -If clouds look like they had been scratched by Get ready to read your topsails then " So is the counsel which he addresses to the agriculturist:

"Bask—He plant the bear when the moon is light.
And you will and that this is right;
Plant the potators when the moon is dark.
And to this lim; you always hark;
Hai if you vary from this rule.
You win and you are a fool;
If you alway stollow this rule to the ond.
You will always have money to spend."

Here are some further extracts, taken almost at random from Gen. HAZEN'S treatise, and showing the wonderful range of his scientifle researches:

"Capplemas - I had rather see my wife on a hier Than to see Candlemas clear." "Biseraicity - Increasing atmospheric electricity ox idizes atmonia in the air and forms intricated, which affects milk, thus accounting for souring of milk by themder."

"Acres and Pairs — As old sinners have all points
Of the compass in their joints.
Can by their pairs and acres that
All turns and changes of the wind." virgin while her wheel she plies,

Forese a the storm injecting in the skies. When spirkling lamps their sputtering lights advance. And in their suckets only hubbles dance. ASSESTION -Snow is generally preceded by a general innstrum of man and brast, which continues until after maxim of man and brast, which continues until after showfullends." Arrants. When everything is eaten at the table it -Boots and shoes easy to pull on brus civing trouble indicate bal weather.

hen certis acid rain follows."

Pars — As the days begin to shorten.

The bent begins to screek "an."

Loos — An easy splitting log indicates rain."

"Mila Can's — Mik cream makes must freely with a

th wind."

Kniffsatic Dispages. —

Rungwatic Dispages. —

Therefore the moon, the governor of the floods.

Plain to be ranger, washes all the air

That the much diseases do abound.—Shakksprake.

This most remarkable of all the products of the Government printing office concludes with two long poems reprinted by Gen. HAZEN from the Harleian manuscript, No 2.252, in the British Museum, "They afford," says Gen. Hazen in a brief critical note, some idea of the superstitious dread with which the advent of Christmas Day must have been regarded in these early times, not merely by the vulgar, but by all classes of our forefathers, for the FRANCIS Moones and RAPHALLS of the fifteenth century found even kings willing to believe their extravagant predictions." The curious thing about the first of these poems is the fact that every verse contains a line reminding thieves that they are sure to be found out. For example

"He that stealeth shall be found soon." "He shall be found that stealeth aught."
If thou steal aught, thou beest thy life

Whose that day goes thieving about, He shall be builted without doubt. Thou shalt suffer if thou steal aught.

"From the allusions," remarks Gen. HAZEN, "to the risks that those who steal subject themselves to, one would almost suppose thieving to have been the fashionable vice of the age, practised alike by both rich and poor, and that there was great need of such injunctions against it." The strange emphasis which Gen. HAZEN puts upon the crime of theft in a book ostensibly devoted to the science of weather prognostication would be incomprehensible if we did not remember that Howacre was formerly a shining light in the Signal Office.

The Discrimination of Voters.

The recent election ought to teach political orders and political conventions that it is hopeless to expect the good names on a ticket to pull the bad candidates through.

Voters are more discriminating than they were formerly. They scrutinize the record and character of each candidate more care-We say an fully. Even stanch partisans refuse to follow their party in support of a nominee who is notoriously unfit. Party newspapers do not hesitate to condemn bad nominations on their own side, and there is a healthy disposition everywhere not to ignore or obliterate parcy distinctions, but to insist that the party shall do right as a condition of

continued support. This is as it should be. We do not mean to se understood that every Democrat or Republican whose preferences have not been consulted or respected in making up a ticket s therefore justified in voting against it; not at all. Men should yield to the decision of a majority of their party associates under ordinary circumstances, but when they persist, as they sometimes do, in forcing a nomination which is manifestly bad, the voter has a right to protest against such action, and, if possible, prevent its recurrence by voting against the objectionable candidate or not roting at all.

It is quite evident that the voters in both parties in the State of New York propose to exercise this right on every occasion when it becomes needful.

The Age of a Woman.

Two friends who have had a dispute as to matter of propriety ask us to decide beween them, and this is the subject:

"He says that a lady would regard it as an insult if she as asked in company by a gentleman what her age vas. I say that it is no insult. Will you please tell us

Undoubtedly a lady might be asked about her age in a way which would make the question an insult. But, in general, such a question is not an insult to her, but rather a gross piece of impertinence.

Bosides, why should you wish to know the exact number of her years? What concern s that of yours? You can see for yourself just what she is, and you know whether she has the charms of youth or lacks them. A woman, young man, is as old as she looks and no older. That is why it is so impertinent to question her on the subject. Your heart and your imagination ought to make the question unnecessary.

For the purposes of the census it is necessary to ask women their ages, which must also be given to satisfy certain other requirements of the law. But otherwise it is both impertinent and unnecessary to ask them the date of their birth. A charming woman is always young.

The pair of enterprising German engineers who have proposed to cover the city of Buenos Ayres with an umbrella, to protect it during rains, might perhaps find an outlet, if a ler ambitious one, for their mechanical ingenuity in New York. The suggested Argentine umbrells would be a mile and a half wide, raised to a height of 1,500 feet, with cast-iron ribs about ten inches in diameter, while the covering would be of wrought-iron sheets; and the apparatus would allow hoisting and lowering from a permanent base, 670 feet in diameter, in the Piaza de Lores. In New York we should trucks -80 bit what there is a few interest of a retirement.

Laminosis should be a few interest of the retirement of th

open-air sports, would be handy. This suggestion may have occurred to some of those who were disappointed yesterday by another

rainy Saturdays which sometimes spoil the pleasure anticipated from outdoor natches at athletic games.

It is always pleasant to see brothren dwell ing together in unity, and it is more than pleasant to see, in even temperary unity, Mr. IACOR Hess the most robustions of the Stal warts, and Mr. THEODORE BOOSEVELT, who almost dislocates his collitical vertebra in the attempt to be severely independent. These two eminent Republicans made speeches at the meeting of the Twenty-arst Assembly Dis trict Republican Association on Priday, and the remarks of both were equally applauded. Now, if the world could only hear Mr. Roose very's private opinion of Mr. Hase, and Mr. Hess's private opinion of Mr. Roosevelt, what a lively sputtering there would be in the I wents-first district.

The cry of a "solid South," set up by the Republicans, will be of no avail in the Presidential contest. There ought to be not only a solid South, but a solid North, in favor of turn ing the corrupt Republican party out of power.

It would please Pennsylvania people if the Legislature of that State would conclude to No doubt the members of the Penn sylvania House and Senate are very estimable men, but they are mighty expensive, and they make people tired. Are they going to try to sit orever? It looks like it. Perhaps some of them are alraid to adjourn because they fear they will never be sent back. The Democratic members should let responsibility rest with he Republicans, and should leave Harrisburg as soon as possible.

Isn't the Ithaca Journal, Mr. ALONZO B. onnell's old organ, a little previous, so to speak, in putting the ex-Governor into the field as a condidate for United States Senator? Better wait a while. Another Assembly is to be elected before a Senator is chosen, and when New York whoels into line for the next Democratic President she may prefer to send a Democrat to the United States Senate.

In the mean time the ex-Governor might amuse himself by speculating on Mr. Autuun's chances of renomination, and, if he should conclude they were slim, he might picture to himself the figure Mr. ARTHUR would make in the Senate, a body on which the President used to look with longing eyes when he was only 'ollector ARTHUR

The Democrats in Congress will no doubt pay heed to the recent elections, and not fail to comber that the main business in hand is to turn the Republican party out.

The Rev. Dr. O'REILLY, whose communications to THE SUN from France, Italy, and Spain have been read with pleasure and advantage by thousands during the last three years, will commence at Chickering Hall on Wednesday of next week a series of lectures upon the Differences between the Old World and the New. We commend these lectures most heartily to our readers. No man is better qualified to discuss such subjects in a manner both interesting and instructive. A learned scholar, a profound observer, an eminently re ligious thinker, Dr. O'REILLY should be wel somed by an audience that will crowd the house

A person who called out "Fire " the other evening in one of the theatres of this city nearly caused a panic. The audience was al ready going out, after the play, and that made the danger from the rush still greater. If these lools who feel it incumbent on them to vell "Fire" whenever anything unusual occurs in a crowded building, or who are so nervous that they cannot avoid shricking something, will only practise at home calling "Carrots," for example, or any other harmless word, whenever their nerves are shaken, until they have earned to involuntarily substitute this cry for that of "Fire," they may be fit to attend public entertainments.

Republican members of the newly elected Legislature in Iowa have been interviewed on the liquor question, and, naturally enough after the fright their party got at the late election. they are opposed to submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people. While they hang back and make no response to the demands of the Prohibitionists this winter, they will be interested in the antics of our Republican egislators at Albany, who are pledged by the Richfield Springs platform to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people. Even Gen. CABR, who is Secretary of State for a third term by the grace of the rumsellers, is pledged to this policy breath and watch. They will see some fun and some sharp dodging.

Twelve new Justices of the Supreme Court vere elected in this State on Tuesday. It so happens that they are equally divided between the two political parties.

Citizens of Danville, not satisfied with the newspaper accounts of the recent negro riot there, have appointed a committee of forty of their own number to ascertain and publish the exact facts. We shall await the result of the work of these forty amateur reporters with interest. If there is no collusion between them, it is ten to one that they will come in with forty different versions; that they will not ascertain who is responsible, and that the names of the participants will not be correctly given, to say nothing of the failure of each and all of them to give a clear, coneise, and graphic description of the fight. The forty citizens should sublet their job to an intelligent, trained reporter. They will find before they get through that th eporter's calling requires for its successful discharge sound judgment, tact, discretion and long experience, and is not one to be taken up for a day by gentlemen in middle life.

Two Worlds New on Exhibition There are two planets now in the morning

sky which attract special attention although they are surrounded by some of the most brilliant twinklers in the heavens, such as Sirius, Aldebaran, Capella, and the heavens, such as Sirius, Aidebaran, Capella, and other stars of the first magnitude. The first and most conspicuous of these planets is Jupiter, which outshines even the famous Dog Star, although its light is not so dazzling. The other planet is Mars, which is remarkable for its ruddy hue. Jupiter and Mars are now not far apart, lying between the Twins on the west and the Lion on the east. They are best seen about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they are half way up the southcastern slope of the sky. But while they are attractive objects for naked we observation, they are narticularly interfor naked-eye observation, they are particularly inter-esting when viewed with the telescope. With a power-ful telescope the contrast fu their appearance is very great, and every discovery that has been made about them shows that these two planets are separated in point of development by a period that can only be reckoned in millions of years. As the anatomist can show by means of the specimens in his cabinet various stages in the development of an organic being, so the astronomer, by turning his telescope from Jupiter to Mare can exhibit first a world in its infancy and then a world in its old age. It is most injurating and then a world in its old age. nest interesting and wonderful, after watching the huge belted and spotted globe of Jupiter, hardly yet redeemed from chaoa, the scene of the most tremendous up-heavais and buried deep in a dense atmosphere of hot and tumnituous vapors to turn to the quiet scenery of Mars, a globe that long ago passed from the stage of active world growth, and which is already, probably, declining toward the miries, waterless and lifetess con-dition of our moon.

Independently of the interest in their contrasted condi-

ilous, these two planets are very attractive to the pos-ressors of telescopes. The ever-changing aspect of Ju-piter's markings, and the delicate colors that can be ected upon different parts of his disk, as well as the defected upon different parts of his disk, as well as the motions of his four moons, which are seen now stretched out in a shinting row, new passing across his face, and now going behind thin, or disappearing in his shadow, furnish an endless variety of interesting views. Mars is, if possible, still more attractive when viewed with adequate telescopic power, for its continents and oceans the phenomena of its atmosphere, and the fields of snow about its poles make it appear like a miniature of the earth hung up in empty space, while its two tiny moons are among the smallest as well as the meal singular members of the solar spaces of which we have any

It to Payable on the 28th. To the Et. ron ov The S. w. S.c. Whon is a logs holder on Mo. ARTHUR A CANDIDATE.

Active Work Begun in Washington-Captur-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- If Arthur is not the Republican nominee, it will be because the power of the officeholders and the influence of the Administration are not equal to the task of insuring for him the nomination. The time has come for work, and at it Arthur has decided to go. A conference of New York leaders, ernor says: Chairman Warren at their head, is being held

pere to-day to set the ball in metion. No time is to be lost. In the South, with one r two exceptions, there is no vital Republican organization subordinated to Federal officeolders. In the other States the officeholders are pretty nearly all there is of the party organization. Under such a state of things it will not take hard work to secure delegates for He has but to issue his orders and the work will begin.

The call of the National Committee will open the door to the ragtag and bobtail remnants of all sorts of organizations, and to dissatisfied, played-out Democrats calling themselves Independents, to take part in the selection of delegates. In some quarters the ragings will send bobtail delegates to contest with the reguare for seats in the Convention but only Arthur men, if his plan works, will obtain admis-

In Virginia the handful of regular Bepublicans will claim the exclusive right to send delegates. Mahone was to appear at the head of a delegation, with the right and title to the State in his pocket. But since Mahonism has ecome an unknown quantity all this is changed. It is doubtful whether Arthur will oe able to obtain a delegate from Virginia unless the Federal officeholders form a Ring. The Mahonites are not for Arthur by a greadeal, and the insignificant straightouts are for Blaine, they having formally declared for him six months ago.

The Administration's newspaper here printed this morning, in the form of a special despatch, an editorial prepared here, as it is understood for a New York weekly paper taking the ground that the interpretation to be put on the November elections is that Gon Arthur "is the most popular and available candidate in the Republican party for the next 'residency." The printing of this article in advance of its appearance in the paper for which it was prepared is much discussed here. It is generally regarded as the chosen method for causing it to be understood that Arthur is formally in the Presidential race. In the same saue of the Administration paper a writer nominates Arthur and Gresham as the ticket It is understood that machinery has been set grind out this ticket, although Arthur's inimntes say Lincoln, not Gresham, is the name

written on the slate.

The machinery of the Administration is aleady moving to secure Arthur delegates in all the States. He considers New York safe for him. Arthur counts a great deal on Blaine's keeping out of the canvass for delegates. The ime has come for Republicans who do not want Arthur for their candidate to stir about and nake their wishes known.

That earnest reformer, William E. Chandler, s devoting himself to delegate hunting for Arthur, or, as he describes it, to " setting up the game before the playing begins."

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE? The Views of a Genuine Democrat.

From the Walla Walla Journal. William S. Holman, Congressman from Inlians, and a gentleman who is very favorably spoken of as a candidate for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket, thus refers, in a letter to the editor of the Journal, to the Pacific coast, which he has re-

ently visited:

as to the Pacific coast, at least so far as my ob-servation extended. It is a land of marvellous fertility, and a country of unlimited resources; and yet the ultimate development of that region will not result, I think, in the general equality in material wealth which has followed the set tlement of the States east of the Mississippi and the tier of States inmediately west of that river. The wealth that springs from the development of vast min-eral resources, and from lands where artificial irrigation is indispensable, involving the concentration of capital in making the supply of water available (and water there is the vital force) is not likely to be diffused and equalized as in a country where the farmer may, by his own unaided lator, secure an independent home and at least a comfortable competency. The tendencies to monopoly in other fields than transportation can be seen. unhappily, in almost every direction on the Pacific coast. The anti-monopoly sentiment, I think, has not sprung up there too soon. Your Pacific coast through its entire length is destined to be a region of unexampled wealth, but will the diffusion of that wealth among the whole people follow? Will the general equality of the mass of the people in material wealth, which in the older States has been the ark of safery, so to speak, will that follow the development of these vast resources? I am not at all certain of that; indeed, I fear that your magnificent region has more of the elements in it that build up great and overgrown estates than any other section of the Union; and this, you will admit, is not a desirable result in our form of government. But I noticed with great satisfaction that wages are materially botter on your coast, cost of living conshlered, than in our eastern section. But I weary you with my speculations, and, after all, who can predict that the inherent force of our free institutions and the universal energy it inspires will not completely neutralize these central-

izing tendencies? Yours very truly, WM. S. HOLMAN.

Prohibition in lows. In order to ascertain the sentiments of the

members of the next Legislature of lows on the prohibition question, the Chicago Tribuse recently sent a circular letter to the 150 men who will compose that body, asking them whether they consider the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution as still binding in spite of the adverse decision of the Supreme Court; whether her favor the submission of a new amendment; and whether they favor prohibition by statute. whether they favor prohibition by statute. Some answered the questions boidly over their signatures others answered them, but requested that their names be with held, and some did not answer at all. By ascertaining the views of those who did not send answers by means of their record on the question, and through correspond, ents, the Tribune has succeeded in presenting a pretty complete view of the situation. The result is interesting. The Senate consists of 30 members. Of these above. complete view of the situation. The result is interesting. The Senate consists of 30 members. Of these 45 regard the decision of the Supreme Court against the amendment as binding; 3 are in doubt on that point, and the others think the amendment is still binding. Twenty favor a resubmission of the amendment; 27 oppose such submission, and 3 are in doubt. Of these 50 there are 40 Republicans and 10 Fusionists, Democrats, and Greenbackers. Seventeen of the Republicans will vote against constitutional prohibition, while 3 are doubtful. Three of the Republicans are against statutory prohibition, 31 will favor it and 6 are doubtful. Thus the Senate stands 31 for statutory prohibition, 13 against it, and 6 doubtful. The Fusionists in each case vote "No." and are generally very open in their opposition to prohibition in generally very open in their opposition to prohibition is any form

Only 14 of the 100 members of the House are inclined to defy the Supreme Court and consider the amendment as now in force, while 78 look on its death as accomplished. Resubmission will be favored by 30 Representatives, while 61 will oppose it, and 8 are doubtful. To House is divided politically into 52 Republicans, 41 Democrats, and 7 Greenbackers. Of the Republicans. 27 will favor a resubmission, 18 will oppose it, and 7 are in deabt. Three Greenbackers are committed to resub-mission, 2 are opposed to it, and 2 have not yet made up hetrminds. The Democrats will vote solidly against it Forty eight members will vote for a legislative enac ment, 40 will vote against it, and 3 are wavering. Republicans are nearly united on this method, as 47 will vote for it, as against only 4 negatives and 1 doubtful. Of the Greenbackers 1 is in favor, 4 are against, and 2 in doubt. The Democratic phalainx of 41 will be

If Holman to Elected. From the Barry County Democr

One thing is certain—should Holman be elected President the country will for once have a pure and an homest administration. Corruption is office, extravagan e in | x | n diture, gift taking and a | the long catalogue of crame and paccaditions with which he per-ple have become as i united as inseparable from Washington life would be suknown white he as in the axTWO CONVICTS PARDONED

A District Attorney Confessing that he was

ALBANY, Nov. 10 .- The Governor has pardoned James E. Sherwood and Thomas Howard, sentenced from Livingston county Nov. 4, 1865, upon their plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, to imprisonment for life at the Auburn State prison. The Cov-

The crime of which these convicts were guilty was as The crime of which these convicts were guity was an according one. An old man was assaulted in his own house, and, while one restrained him, the other stole certain money which was kept in the house. Searly three weeks after that the victim of the assault died that arrer a post-morrem examination the physician which conducted it reported to him that the meaning of consimption, and that he, the District Affire, requested the physician to keep the result of the vancing to see the peaning acknowledges that the piece of guilty of mutiler in the second degree was obtained through the fear on the port of the piece of mutiler in the second degree was classed persons and this countries of the piece of the p that after a post-mortem examination the physicial conducted it reported to him that the man med of

A GENERAL SETTING OF CLOCKS

The Time of the Country to Form in Columns of Fours Next Sanday. One week from to-day the four standard

times, which are to take the place of the fifty. three kinds of time now used in the United States, will go into effect on most of the railroads and in many cities. In some places the clocks will be changed at 5 o'clock in the morning and in some at noon. The majority will be ing and in some at noon. The majority will be changed at the latter hour. Circulars are being lasued by the railroad commanies announcing the change and providing for all details.

Mr. W. F. Allen, the Secretary of the limitroad Time Convention, was asked yesterday if the samoancement of the Illinois Contral Railroad that it would not adopt the new standard time on its long line ruuning from Chicago to New Orieans unless it was adopted in the city of Chicago would prove a serious obstacle to the general adoption of the standard time. Mr. Allen said that it was porhaps unfortunate that the railroad company had not seen its way to adopting the new standard, but he thought that there was a possibility that its action might be a movement intended to assist in securing the adoption of the standard time by the City Council of Chicago. He said that there was no large city in the Union better placed than Chicago to adopt the time of the 90th meridian.

Movements are on foot in many large cities to secure the adoption of the new standard time by the local authorities. Bangor, Maine, has adopted it, although there is 29 minutes difference between Bangor time and the 75th meridian time. It is said that Baltimore will adopt it this week. Benedict Brothers of New York announce that at noon on Nov. 18 all the clocks in their charge will be set back 3 minutes 58% seconds. changed at the latter hour. Circulars are being

THE WHITES STILL ALARMED. Arming in Virginia to Resist a Negro Onto

brenk-The Bauville Riet. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 10 .- Information was received here to-day to the effect that there

nas not as yet been any conflict between the whites and blacks of Southampton county. But the white families throughout the county

But the white families throughout the county are still greatly alarmed, and are arming themselves preparatory to any outbreak.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 10.—At a large meeting of citizens held this morning resolutions were offered and adopted setting forth that, in view of gross mistatements concerning the riot of offered and adopted setting forth that, in view of gross mistatements concerning the riot of the 3d inst, which are being circulated through a portion of the press, it is deemed advisable to appoint a committee of forty, who shall inquire into all the facts, and prepare for publication a true and full statement of the causes and circumstances leading to the disturbance, and also a statement of the conduct of the white people from the occurrence of the riot to the closing of the polls on the 6th inst. AURORA, Ind., Oct. 9.-I fully agree with you The Intelligence of Birds. Dr. Charles C. Abbott describes in Science some interesting experiments on the intelligence of birds. When he girlled branches on which birds had built their nests and thereby caused the foliage to shrivel up so that the nests were exposed, the birds abandoned the nests, although they had already laid their eggs. But in a case in which the nest ulready con-tained young birds, the old birds remained, notwithstanding the exposure of the nest, until the young ones were able to fly. He placed a number of pieces of woellen yarn-red, yellow, purple, green, and gray in color-near a tree in which a pair of Baltimore cridts were building a nest. The pieces of yarn were all exactly alike except in color. There was an equal number posety placed on top. The birds chose only the tray deces, putting in a few purple and blue ones when the nest was nearly finished. Not a red, yellow, or green strand was used. Dr. Abbott concludes from his observations of the building of birds' nests that the female

Sure to Win.

of suitable locations by both birds

From the Wapers THE SUN, the leading Democratic paper of the country, urges the nomination of Congressman Hol-man of Indiana for the Presidency. Mr. Holman is a splendid and able man. His frequent and timely ex-posures of attempted raids on the United States Treas ary have carned for him the title of the Watchdog of the Should be be nominated, be would give us what we have not had since the war, an economic administration. Mr. Holman's is one of the many name that will be discussed with reference to that I stick and, if nominated, he would not fail of election

bird is exacting, obstinate, and tyrannics), and not at all disposed to give in to the wishes of her lord and master.

The site of the next is selected after careful - xam it stice

Massachusette Democrate Against Butler.

Prope the Boston Fost, Nev. 9. We want the Republicans to distinctly understand that but for the action of thousands of Democrats in Massachusetts for Butler would have be are closed; and they contributed to his defeat in the interest of Democracy pure and simple. We may have account to remind the Republican party of this occasionally while t gets to claiming too much.

A Hunteman who has Killed 2,000 Force

Sir Henry Brand presided yesterday Det. 29) at a large gathering of Sussex sportanion attribute. Fines, on the occasion of the first meet of the Scale down Fosheunds, when a sold watch sliver is serificated by the Scale down Fosheunds, when a sold watch sliver is serificated and F224 in money were presented to Nr. instruct half-pion, who for twenty all sensons has been short further and of the Southdown pack, and who has been receible has not the Southdown pack, and who has been receible has not the Southdown pack, and who has been receible has the stream of the Southdown of the southdown Nr. Stream of the Southdown in reply, mentioned that during the past twenty sax assoms be had hunted 2,359 days, shilled 2,05 foxes, run to ground 1,320, and had forty blank dogs. From the St. James's Gazette.

A Peculiar System of Marriage.

From the Pull Mall secrets, 6:t. 20.

Life in the Siberian mines is not such an altogether imminigated curse as popular immerantial pictures it. From some of the greatest evils which makes which has the white have to suffer, the convicts in Bastera siberia are happily delivered. There is indeed marriage and any man imminigate but there is no courteling, nor need any man which is a matest to a savage or a shrew when a prisoner wishes to get married aids has to do such a prisoner wishes to get married aids who straightway allow an application to the overest, who straightway allow and any incompatibility of temper seems likely to arise the man receives twenty the hashes and another wife, and so on until he is contented. From the Pall Mall Scrette, Oct. 20,

The Benth Mask of Martin Luther.

From the Lundon Dally News, Oct. 30. In the library of the Marionkirche, at Halis, is preserved one of the max variable of all the irelevant Luther—his death mask. The unask was taken when the corpus was deposited for a night during the transpire from Eisleben, in the parish church of listle on the 2-st feeling of the colors and feelings, 1548. The colors and served the transpire of the field often expressed their regret that they has not seen the mask before completing their status of lauber. A firm in table. Tauseth & troose, have the right of reproducing the mask, and have made from it plated easts and also copies in ivery.

The German Emperor's Achievements.

From the London Daily News. BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Emperor returned here last agot from his tandays shooting on them two days shooting on them two days shooting on them two days shooting on them two last again shown standards of hand and quickness of sight unusual at his age. No less than acressity eight hard, twenty one with bears and five fell to he sen. Buring the st. Rubert's hunt next mouth to king of saxony and Frince theory of Rust mouth to king of Rustleph of Austria and the Grand Duke Viadour of Russia will be present as the Emperor's glesis.

Buildings Bostroyed by Lightning. Thor. Nov. 10.—In Franklin county, last night, during a terrific thunder storm, several a linguand barns were struck by lightening and desired a Medical teams were prostrated by the lightning.

White matting for a cough " to go as it and, jud and often so ring the at ds of consumption. Her or try a tree By rapine's a specific and the cought of the